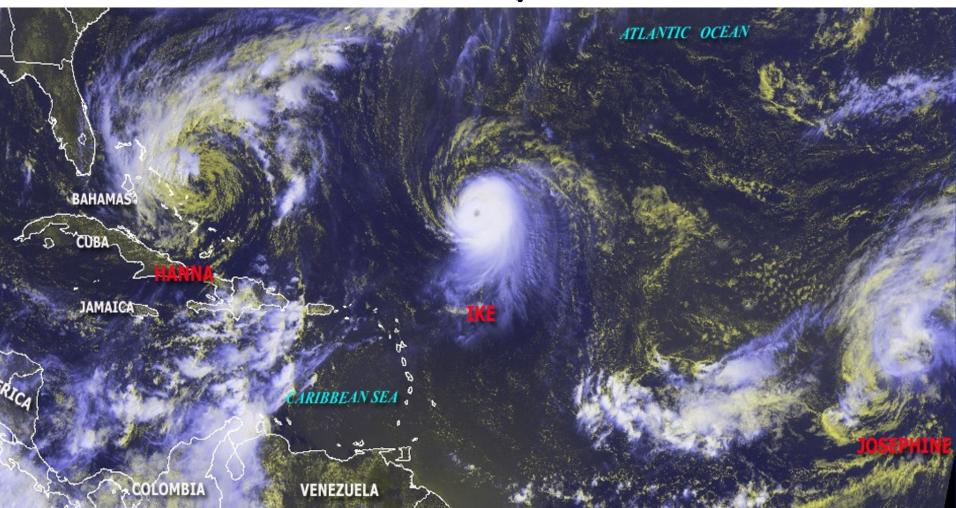


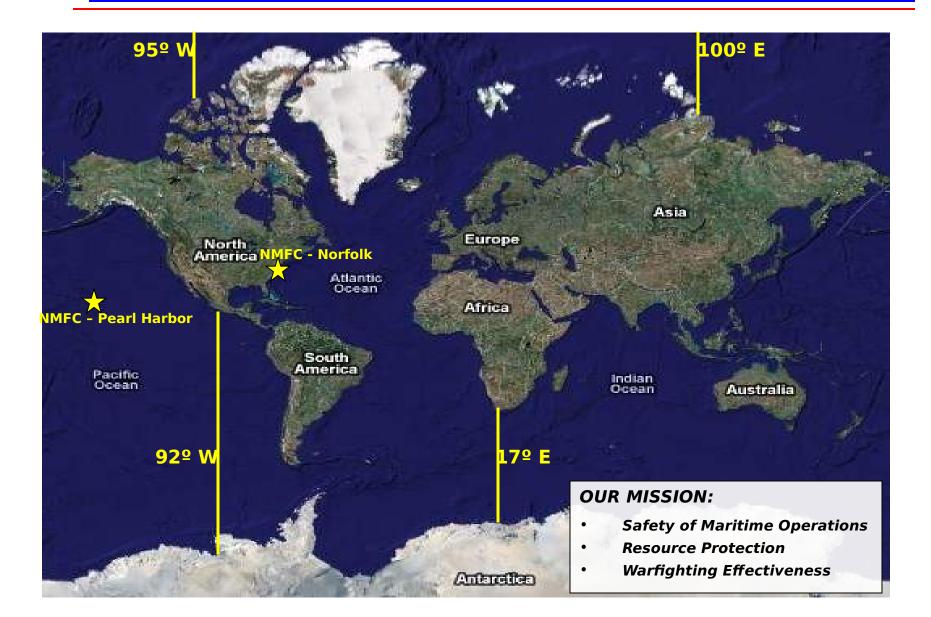
2009 ATLANTIC TROPICAL CYCLONE SUPPORT

Naval Maritime Forecast Center (NMFC) Norfolk, VA





NMFC Norfolk & Pearl Harbor AORs





CNIC, C2F, and C6F Bases Supported

CNRSE NAS Jacksonville NAVSTA Mayport NAS Key West NSA Panama City NAS Pensacola NAS Whiting Field NWS Charleston NSB Kings Bay NSC School Athens NCBC Gulfport NAS Meridian NAVBASE Guantanam NAS JRB New Orleans NSA New Orleans NS Ingleside NAS Corpus Christi NAS Kingsville

NAS JRB Forth Worth

NDW NSA North Potomac NSA South Potomac NSA Washington **NSA Annapolis NAS Pax River**



NAVY REGION SOUTHEAST

CNRMA

NSB New London NAS Brunswick NS Portsmouth NAES Lakehurst NWS Earle NSA Philadelphia NAVSTA Newport Cheatham Annex NSGA Sugar GroveNS Norfolk

Craney Island Dam Neck Annex Lafayette River Annex **NAS Oceana NAB Little Creek NAVSTA Norfolk NWS Yorktown NAS JRB Willow Grove**





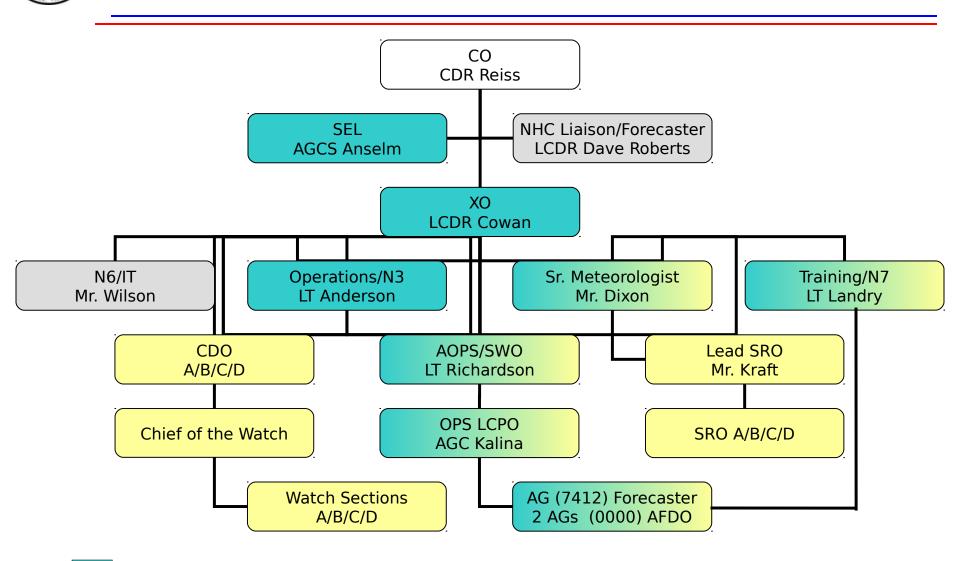
Maritime Operations

- Naval Maritime Forecast Center, Norfolk, VA
 - C2F, C4F, & C6F
- Maritime Safety & Readiness
- 24/7 hour Global Coverage



- Optimum Track Ship Routing (OTSR)
- Ship weather forecasts (WEAX)
- Aviation weather forecasts for ship-based helicopters (AVWX)
- **Tropical Cyclone**
 - Warnings
 - Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness Recommendations
- Warnings and advisories
 - High wind and seas
 - Special weather advisories
 - Local area warnings
- Maritime OPAREA Forecasts

NAVMARFCSTCEN - Norfolk



Support Staff
Watchstander



NAVMARFCSTCEN NORFOLK Customers / Products

Customers

- Fleet Staffs: FFC, C2F, C4F/ NAVSO, C6F, SUBFOR, JIATF-S
- CNIC Staffs: CNRSE, CNRMA, NDW (Maritime RP/Tropical support)
- COCOMs: NORTHCOM, SOUTHCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM
- Other: MSC, USCG, NOAA, US Army, NATO/Allied units, Individual U.S. Ships

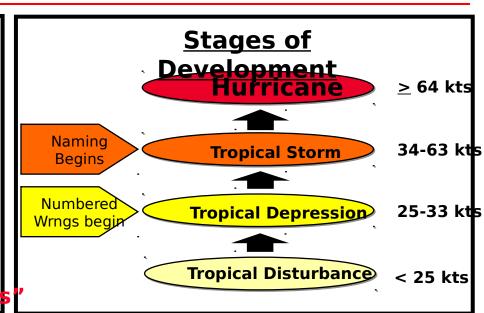
Support provided

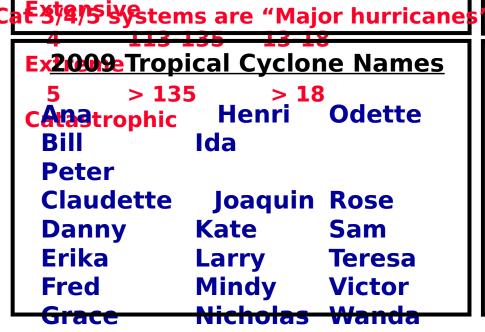
- OTSR & WEAX (USS/USNS/USCG/USA/NATO)
- CNRE: Eur/Med Port Forecasts & Warnings
- CONUS Forecasts & Warnings for ships in-port (leveraging NWS)
- Maritime OpArea forecasts (FOXX, CTG 20.3, JMFU support, etc...)
- Atlantic/Caribbean/GOMEX/CONUS Tropical Cyclone support
 - Region/Installation Support for TC CORs (Destructive Wind Forecast)
 - Fleet Support for SORTIEs and diverts/advisories for ships underway
- Sub Harbor Point Forecasts (BSP)
- PCO Briefs, NAV/QM training, Army training, presentations in fleet forums

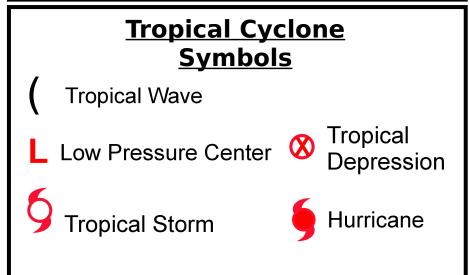


Tropical Season FAQs

Saffir-Simpson Scale Cat Wind (kts) Surge (ft) Damage 1 64-82 4-5 Minimal 2 83-95 6-8 Moderate 3 96-113 9-12









Tropical Cyclone 101

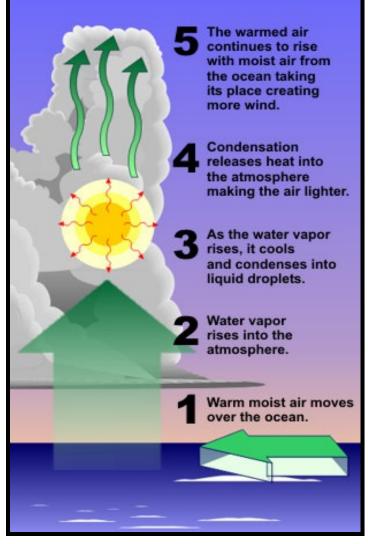
Formation Basins



Favorable Conditions

- Warm water (>80° deg) to 150 ft
- Conditionally unstable atmosphere
- Moist air ~ 16,000 ft
- 300nm or more from Equator
- Pro-existing disturbance

Development



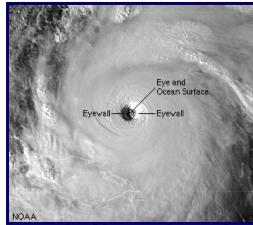


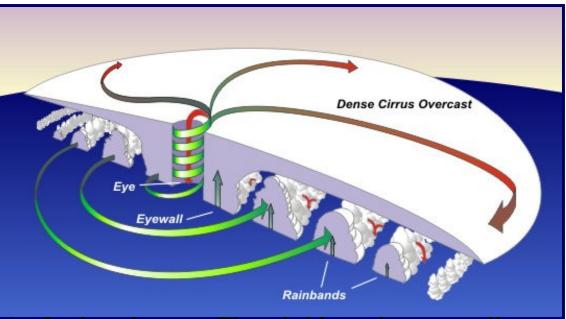
Tropical Cyclone Structure

Hurricane Structure:

- Rainbands
- Eyewall

• Eye





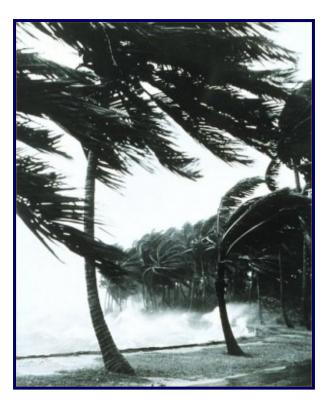
The eye is the calmest part of a hurricane. The sinking air generally cause calm to light winds and is mostly cloud free. The surface pressure near the eye is very low. The lower the pressure, the stronger the storm.

The eye wall is the most violent part of a hurricane. The eye wall is almost a complete ring of thunderstorms and contains the strongest winds in the hurricane.

Rainbands are curved bands of clouds and thunderstorms that trail away from the eye wall in a spiral fashion and are capable of producing heavy bursts of rain, wind, and possibly tornadoes.

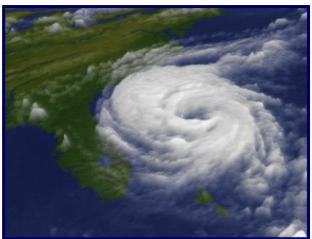


Tropical Weather



WINDS
Flying debris &
missile hazards









TORRENTIAL RAIN/FLOOD S

More than 6 inches in less than 8 hrs is possible



Storm Surge "WALL OF

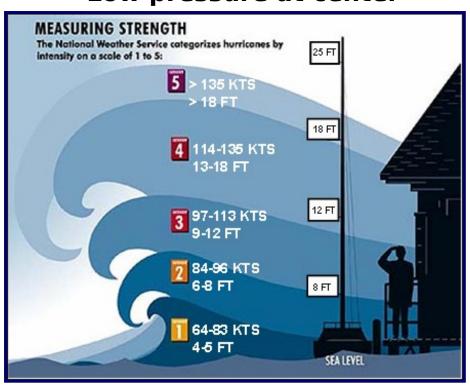
WATER"

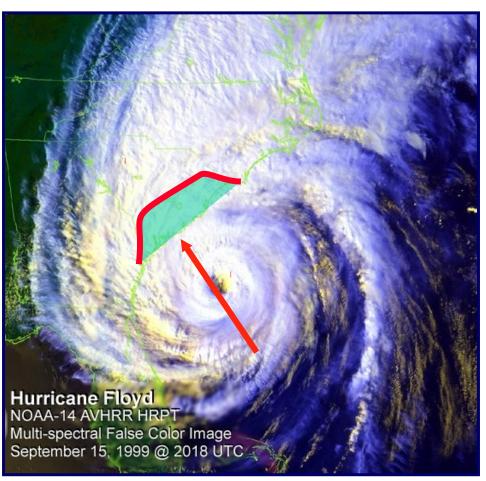
Storm surge:

An abnormal rise of the sea in advance of or with the cyclone

Caused by:

Low pressure at center





Note: Hurricane Ike in 2008 had a storm surge in excess of 20 ft as a CAT 2



Storm Surge plus Tidal





Biloxi, Ms., October 4, 2005 Destroyed Mississippi gulf coast Highway I-90

Wind-driven waves cause even more damage

STORM SURGE \$15 ft

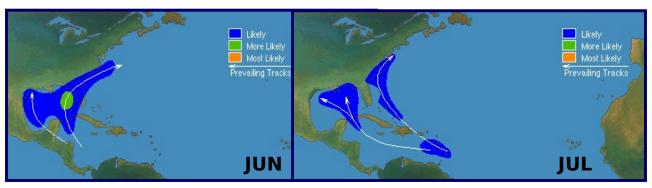
NORMAL HIGH TIDE

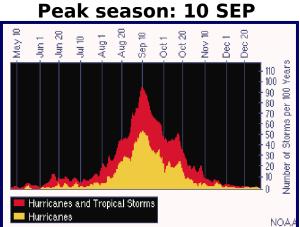
Beach

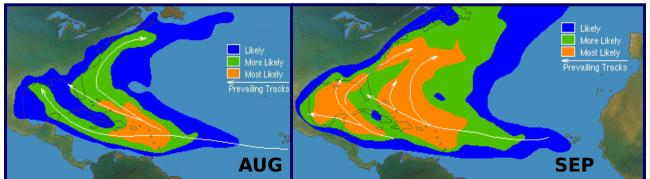
19 ft STORM TIDE 4 ft HIGH TIDE



Track Climatology







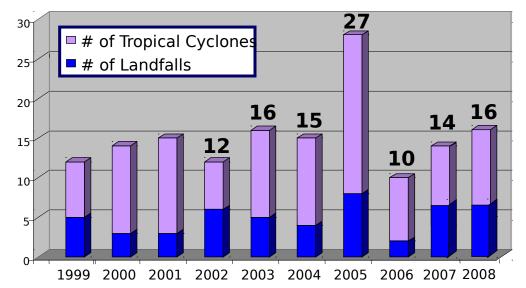








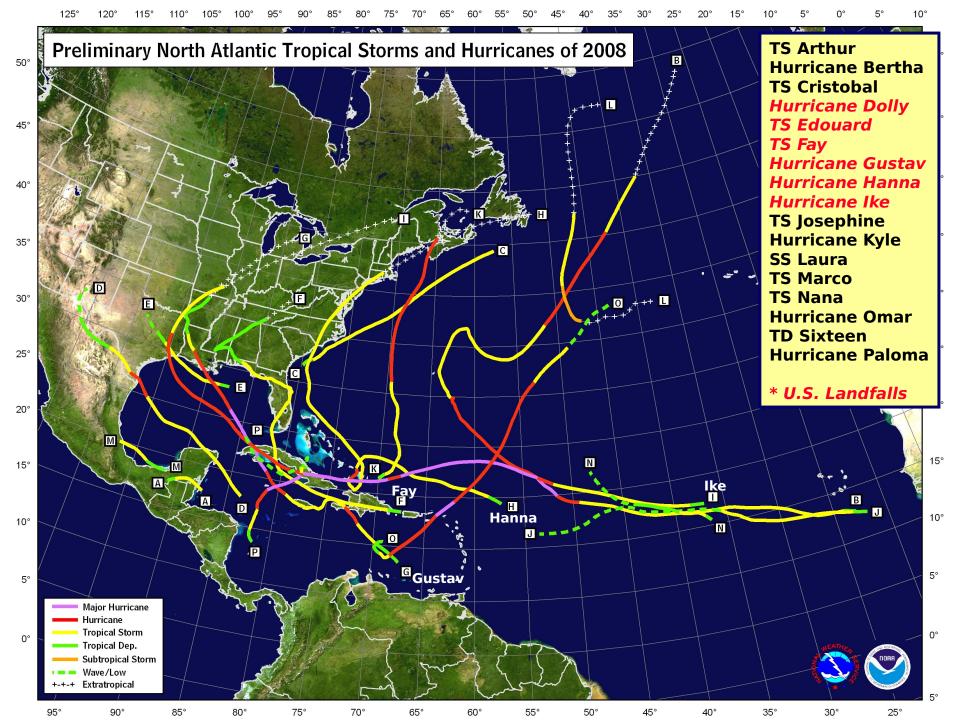
Tropical History



I-	nest			
	key West			V A
Wa	Port O			S
110	riolk (2)			R T I
	Floyd	Michelle	Isabel Charley Ivan Ophelia Dennis	Fay Fay Ike

<u>Year</u>	<u># of</u>
<u>TCs</u>	
2002	12
2003	16
2004	15
2005	27
2006	10
2007	14
2008	16

2008 2005 100-yr Ave							
Named	16	27	9				
Cat 1-2	3	15	4				
Cat 3-5	5	7	2				
Landfall 3		6	7				





2008 Atlantic Hurricane Season Records

- A total of 16 named storms with 8 Hurricanes
 - Season tied as the 4th most active in terms of named storms (16) and major hurricanes (5).
- 1st time on record, 6 consecutive tropical cyclones made landfall on the U.S. mainland.
 - (Dolly, Edouard, Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike)
- 1st Atlantic season to have a major hurricane (Category 3+) form in five consecutive months
 - (July: Bertha, August: Gustav, September: Ike, October: Omar, November: Paloma).

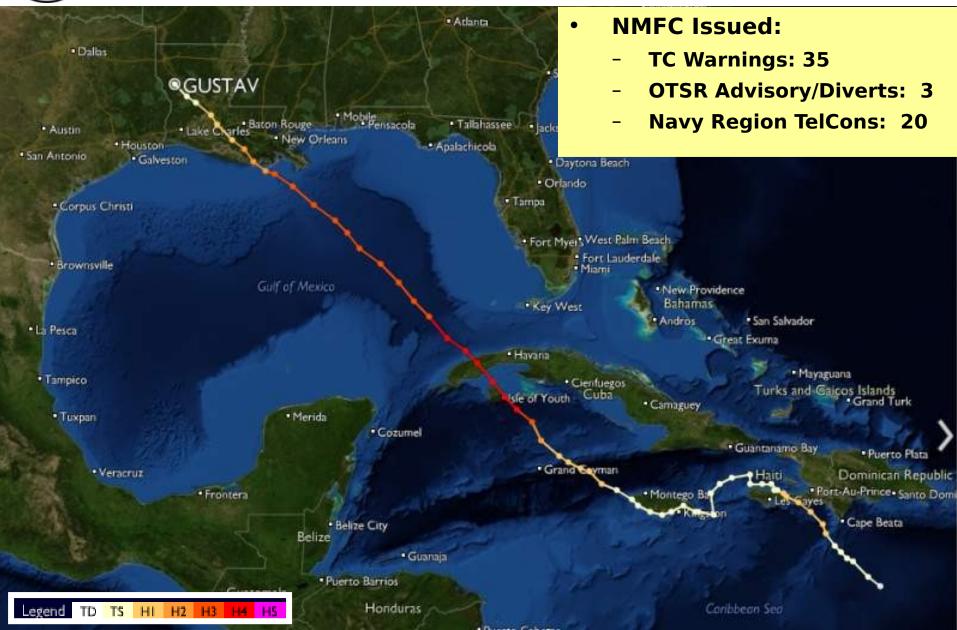


2008 Noteworthy Findings

- Bertha was a tropical cyclone for 17 days (July 3-20), making it the longest-lived July storm in the Atlantic.
- Fay is the only storm to make landfall four times in the state of Florida.
 - Fay prompted tropical storm and hurricane watches and warnings for the state's entire coastline during its lifespan.
- The most destructive was Hurricane Ike. Its force affected eastern portions of Texas and a week later its remnants impacted the Great Lakes region.
- The damage for 2008 was estimated at \$54 billion.
- That's 2nd in recorded history only to 2005, the year Hurricanes Katrina and Rita devastated the Gulf Coast.
 - The total for 2005 was an estimated \$128 billion.

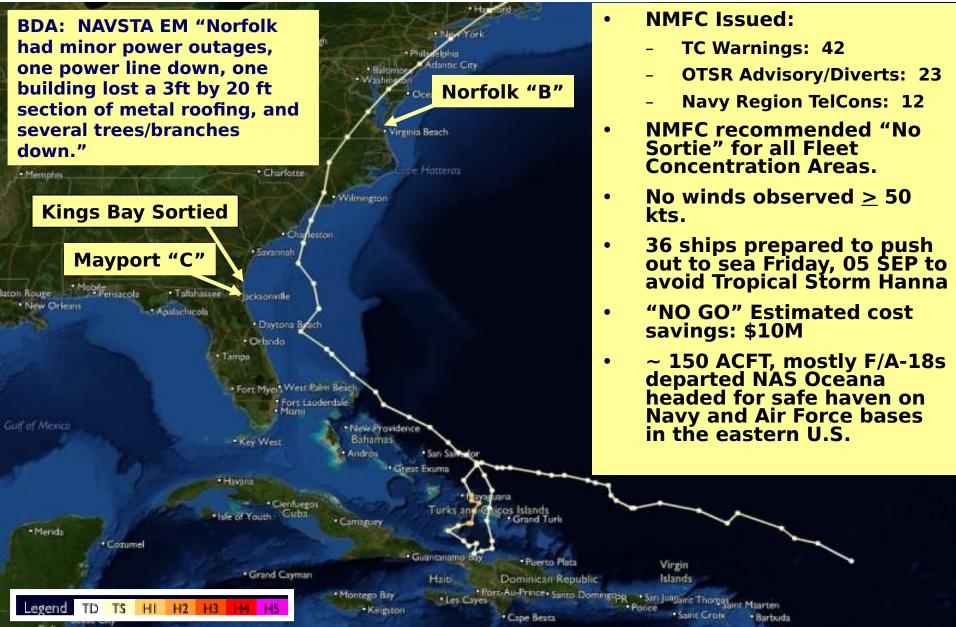


Hurricane Gustav





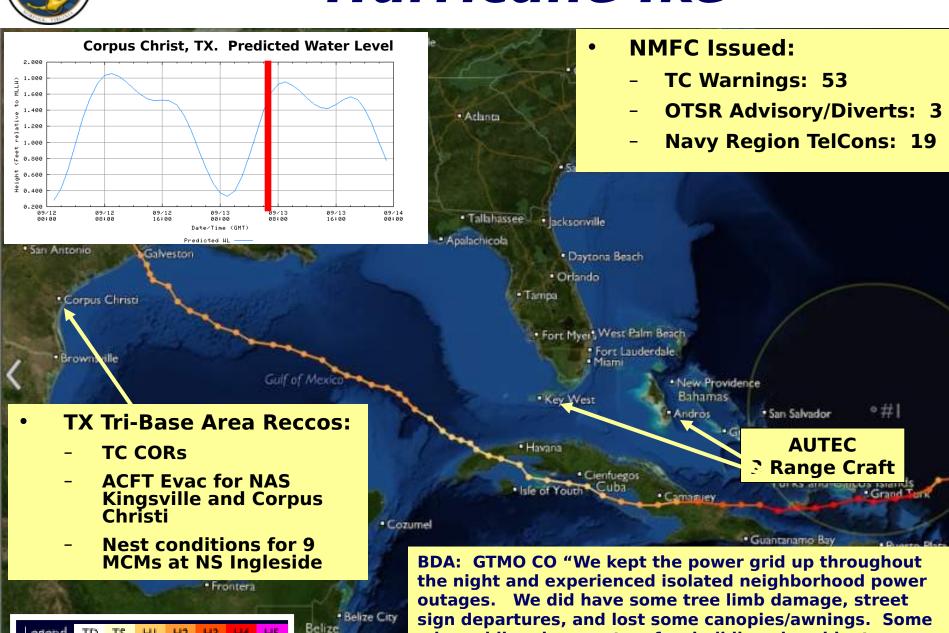
Hurricane Hanna



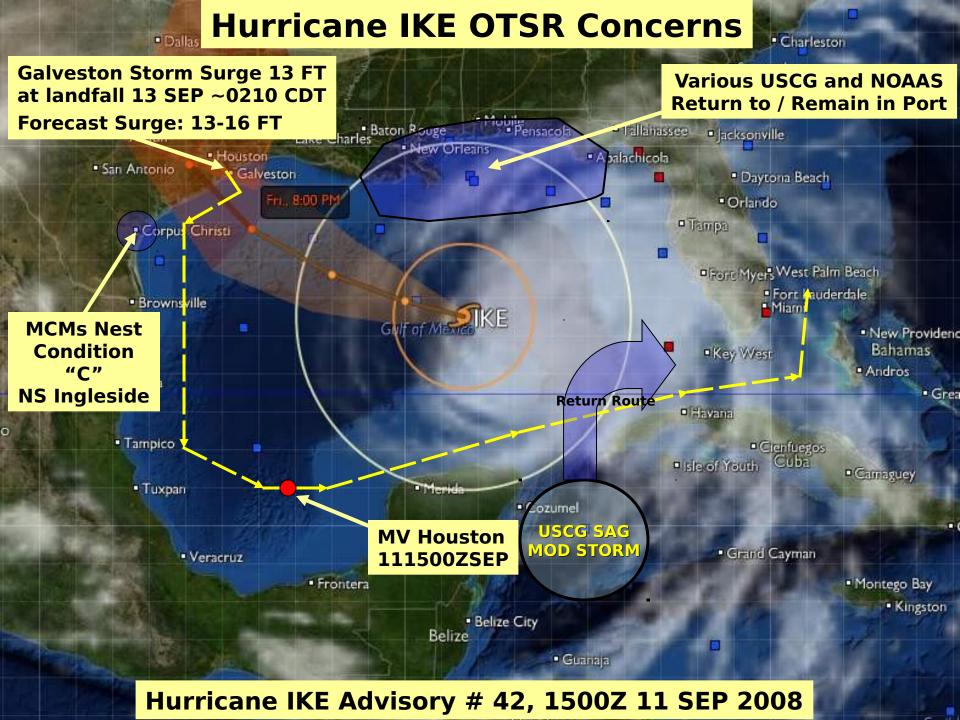


Legend TD TS HI H2 H3 H4 H5

Hurricane Ike



minor siding damage to a few buildings is evident.





Verification & 2009 Atlantic Forecast

Forecast Verificati on	100-yr Averag e	Apr 05 Fcst/Actua	Apr 06 Fcst/Actual	Apr 07 Fcst/Actua	Apr 08 Fcst/Actual
Named Storms	9	13 / 27	17 / 10	14 / 14	15 / 16
Hurrican es	4	7 / 15	9 / 5	7 / 6	8 / 8
Major Hurrican es	2	3 / 7	5 / 2	3 / 2	4 / 5

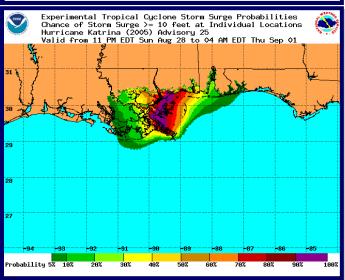
- The new forecast is based on weak La Niña conditions to transition to neutral and perhaps weak El Niño conditions by this year's hurricane season. If El Niño conditions develop for this year's hurricane season, it would increase levels of vertical wind shear and decrease hurricane activity. Another reason for the forecast reduction is due to cooling of sea surface temperatures in the tropical Atlantic. Cooler waters are less conducive for an active hurricane season.
- ➤ The Atlantic has seen a very large increase in major hurricanes during the 14-year period of 1995-2008 (average 3.9 per year) in comparison with the prior 25-year period of 1970-1994 (average 1.5 per year).
- Long-range forecasts don't have a lot of practical value beyond focusing public attention on the dangers.



2009 NHC Product Changes

- Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook (TWO) becomes operational
 - Text TWO to include threetiered categorical genesis forecast
 - "Special" TWOs to be issued instead of the Special Tropical Disturbance Statements
- Probabilistic storm surge graphic becomes operational
- Development of storm surge inundation products
- Tropical cyclone wind field graphic becomes operational







2009 NHC Product Changes

 "Repeat" section of Public Advisory will change to a more parsable / easy-to-read format:

...SUMMARY OF 1100 PM EST INFORMATION...
LOCATION...23.7N 72.2W
MAXIMUM WINDS...40 MPH
PRESENT MOVEMENT...WEST OR 275 DEGREES AT 8 M
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1001 MB

- NHC Monthly Tropical Weather Summaries will be shortened to a tabular summary of cyclones during the month and a short narrative of records of interest.
- "Z" time will always be referenced as "UTC" in all advisory products.
- Time zone referenced in the tropical cyclone discussion (TC) will now be the same time zone that is used in the public advisory (TCP).



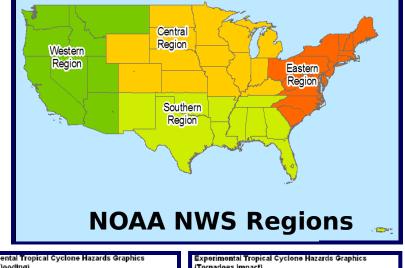
- Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook (TWO) RSS/XML feed
- Improved version of website for PDAs and smart phones
- Experimental PODCAST available when NHC media pool activated (usually when Hurricane warning in effect for U.S.)





2009 WFO TC Product Changes

- NHC wind probabilities will be used by WFOs to express uncertainty in local forecasts (operational in NWS southern region and experimental in NWS eastern region).
- All coastal WFOs will issue Tropical Cyclone Impact Graphics (experimental) in 2009.













NAVMARFCSTCEN ROLES

(in addition to OTSR/WEAX)

Lead/Facilitate/Coordinate:

National Hurricane Center (NHC) Conference calls USFF METOC Hurricane Conference calls

TELCONs/VTCs for DoD customer to provide situation updates and respond to operator concerns when a tropical system threatens U.S. coastal regions

Disseminate:

National Hurricane Center Warnings and graphics
NAVMARFCSTCEN Tropical Cyclone Formation Alerts
Re-issue NWS weather warnings to Fleet Concentration Areas
via Naval Message.

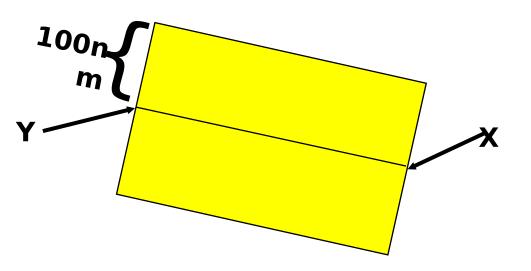
Provide:

Sortie timeline recommendations (based on METOC effects only) to C2F, NAVSOUTH, MSC, etc...

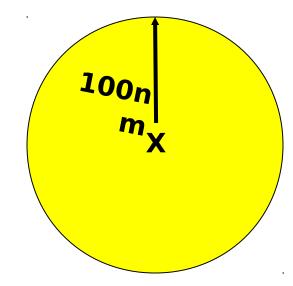
Destructive Winds Forecast (DWF) in support of TC COR decisions to (CNIC) CNRMA, CNRSE, and NDW.



NAVMARFCTCEN Tropical Cyclone Formation Alerts (TCFA)

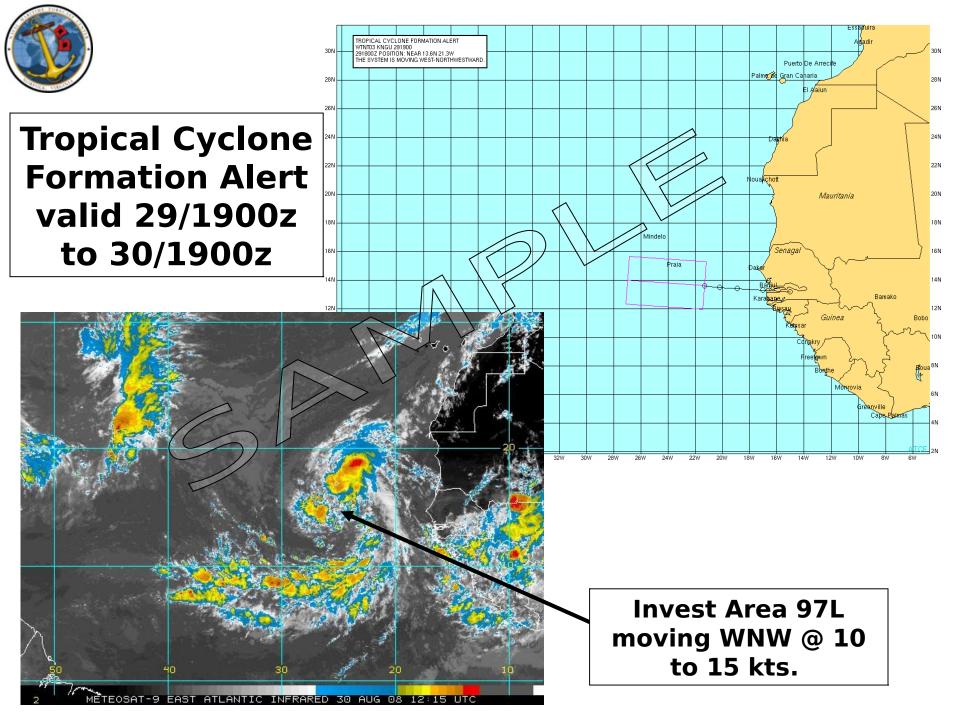


TC formation possible between position X and Y in the next 24 hrs



TC formation possible within 100nm of point X in the next 24 hrs

X is the current position of a Tropical Disturbance (organized convection).





Destructive Winds Forecast (D

CNRSE

Warning Time: 2200Z, 11 JUN 07

Warning No. 6

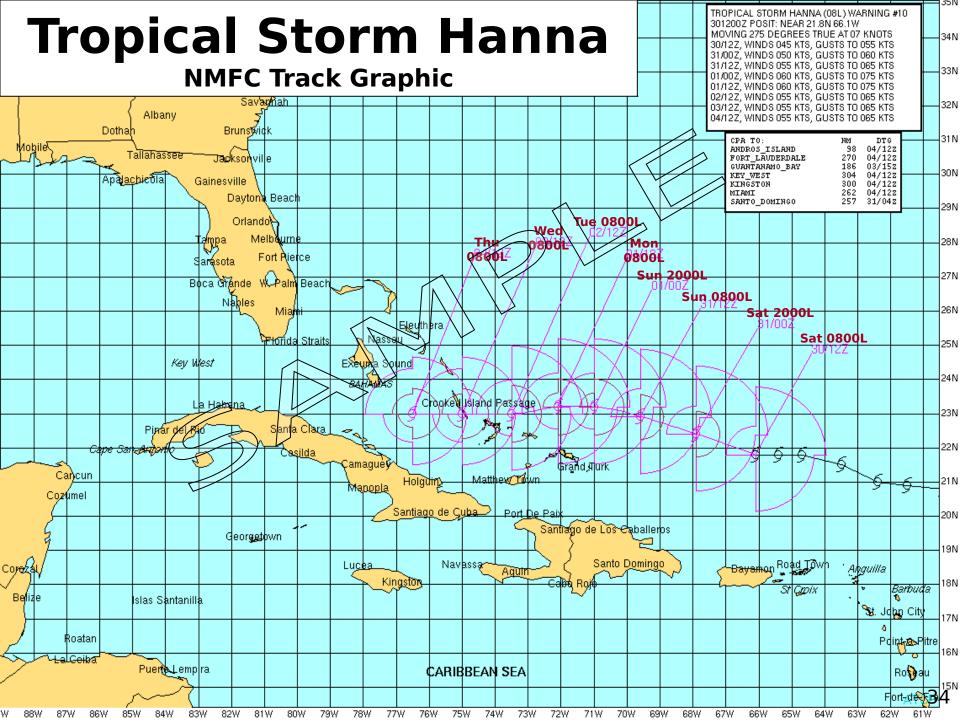
Warning Posit: 25.1N 087.8W

Moving 360 @ 08 kts

STORM DISCUSSION

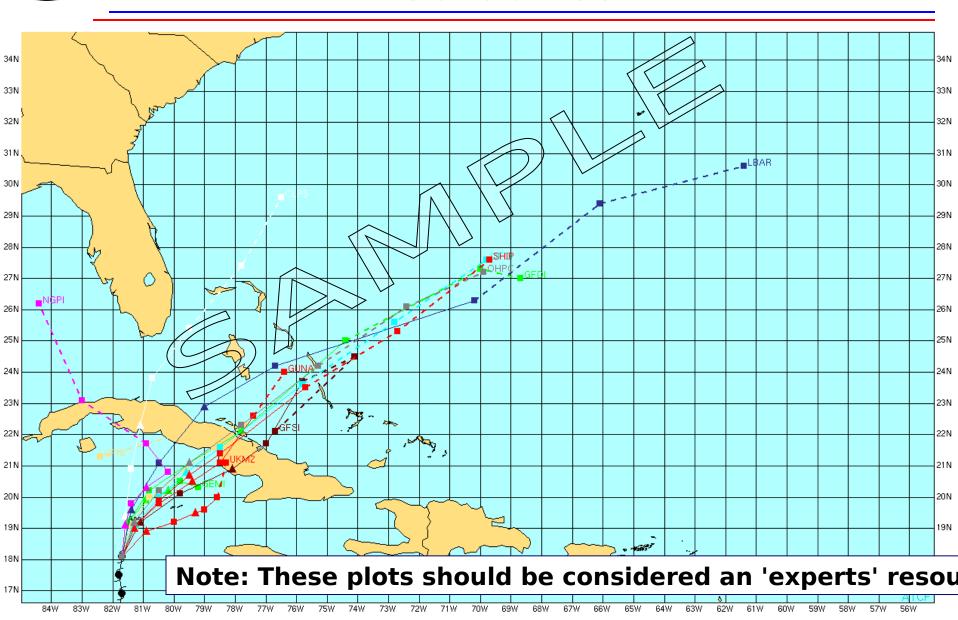
1. AS OF 120000Z, TROPICAL STORM ALBERTO 01L WAS LOCATED MEAR 25.0N 87.8W WITH MAX WINDS OF 40 KNOTS WITH GUSTS TO 50 KNOTS MOVING 300 DECREES AT 08 KNOTS. THIS SYSTEM HAS REMAINED UNORGAINED WITH THE HEAVIEST CONVECTION DISPLACED FROM THE CENTER OF LOW PRESSURE. THIS SYSTEM IS EXPECTED TO TURN NORTHEAST TOWARDS NORTHERN FLORIDA. IN 72 HOURS THIS SYSTEM IS EXPECTED TO BE EXTRATROPICAL NEAR 34N 75W.

ALL TIMES BELOW IN ZULU (GMT)				SMSET OF DESTRUCTIVE WINDS (50KTS)						
LOCATION		Duration of 35 Kt Wind	Duration of 50 Kt Wind	(-) 96 HI	s	(-) 72 Hrs	(-) 48 Hrs	(-) 24 Hrs	(-) 12 Hrs	Surge Warning?
Roosevelt Roads, PR	to	6/1/07 12:00 6/2/07 12:00	6/2/07 4:00 to 6/2/07 8:00	5/29/074	:00	5/30/07 4:00	5/31/07 4:00	6/1/07 4:00	6/1/07 16:00	N
Max Wind on Station		6/1/07 18:00	Max Speed (CAT	65		CAT 1				
GITMO, CU	to		t							N
Max Wind on Station		64407_18:00	Max Speed / CAT	65		CAT 1				
AUTEC	to		to							N
Max Wind on Station		6/1/07 18:00	Max Speed / CAT	65		CAT 1				
Key West	to		to							N
Max Wind on Station		6/1/07 18:00	Max Speed / CAT	65		CAT 1				
Cape Canaveral	to		to							N
Max Wind on Station		6/1/07 18:00	Max Speed / CAT	65		CAT 1				
Orlando	_to		to							N





Tropical Aids / Track Model Guidance





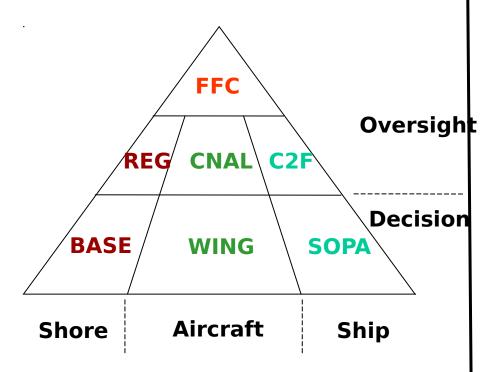
Numerical Model <u>Guidance</u>

- The purpose of NMFC's Tropical Aids is to provide tropical cyclone track guidance in an easy-to-read format. These images are used at NMFC for daily tropical weather briefings.
- Authorized DoD customers should not make decisions based on model guidance - they should refer to their local/regional Emergency Managers and statements from their local National Weather Service Forecast Office.
- Models are frequently prone to LARGE track and intensity errors.
- Do not to fixate on any one model forecast.
- All models are wrong to some extent. The likelihood that any single model forecast track will actually verify (say within 10 miles) is quite small in most cases. The model track guidance can be useful for getting a general idea of which way the storm will go.
- The spread of the model guidance often, but not always, gives a useful estimate of the uncertainty associated with the forecast.



Preparedness Oversight

Command & Control



- IAW USFF OPORD 2000-07
- Command by negation

METOCBattle Rhythm



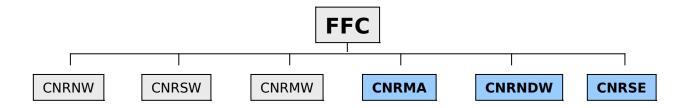
- 6 Hour Cycle
- Driven by National Hurricane Center
- METOC call led by USFF METOC
- Call facilitated by

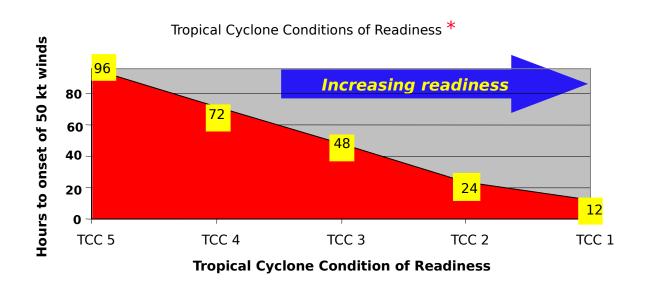
NAVMARFCSTCEN

Followed by CNIC brief as



Shore Conditions of Readiness





* Per OPNAVINST 3140.24F, Regional instructions and FFC OPORD 2000-07

Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness (TC CORs or TCCs) are based on the time to onset of destructive winds (50 > kts)



SORTIE Conditions

Senior Officer Present Afloat (SOPA) - orders Sortie Sortie Commander - in charge once underway

Standing Emergency Sortie Organization (Refs: FFC OPORD 2000-07 & C2F 161713Z FEB 2007)

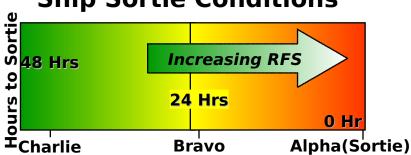
CTF 183 COMSECONDFLT	<u>SOPA</u>	Sortie Commander
CTG 183.1 NORFOLK AREA	COMSECONDFLT (CTF 20)	CCSG-12 / CCSG-10
CTG 183.2 MAYPORT AREA	COMUSNAVSO (CTF 40)	USS HUE CITY
CTG 183.3 SPARE		
CTG 183.4 INGLESIDE AREA	NMAWC CORPUS CHRISTI TX	MCMRON-2
CTG 183.5 SEALOGLANT SHIPS	COMSEALOGLANT	COMSEALOGLANT
(BLACK HULLS)		
CTG 183.6 KINGS BAY AREA	COMSUBGRU TEN	COMSUBGRU TEN
CTG 183.7 NEW LONDON AREA	COMSUBGRU TWO	COMSUBGRU TWO
CTG 183.8 MPRA	COMPATRECONGRU	COMPATRECONGRU
CTG 183.9 EARLE AREA	COMSEALOGLANT	COMSEALOGLANT

Sortie Criteria

(Per FFC OPORD 2000-07)

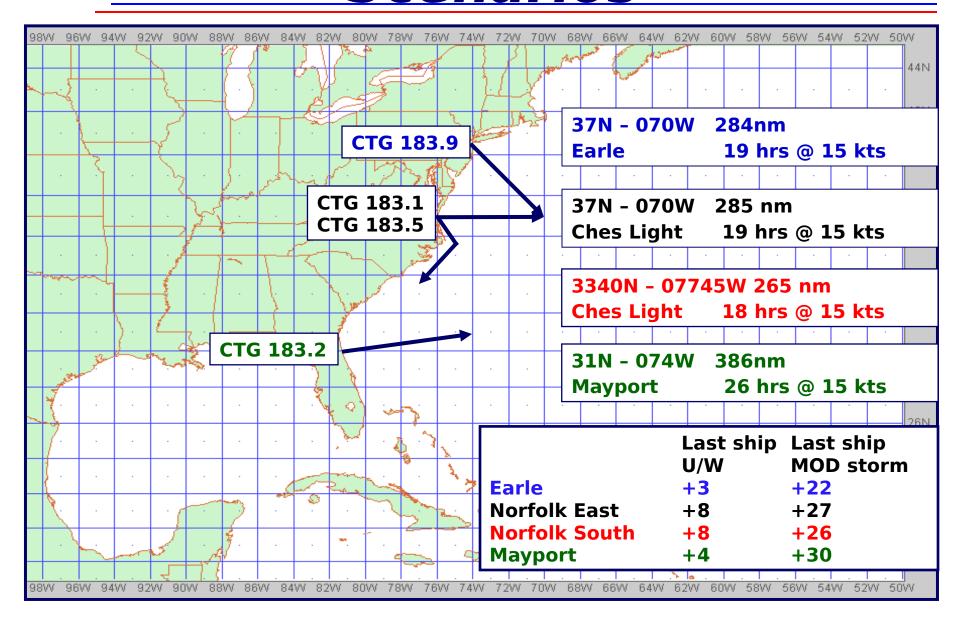
- If sustained winds > 50 kts
- Avoid heavy seas > 12 ft wave ht
- Storm surge (high tide) > 4 ft

Ship Sortie Conditions





Notional Sortie Scenarios



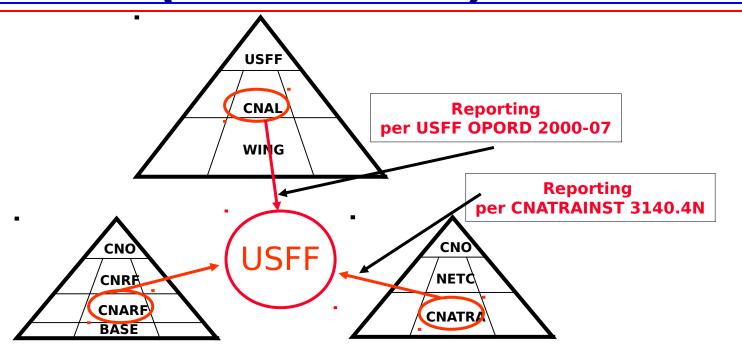


C2F / CTF 183 Guidance

- C2F 242345Z FEB TF 183 EMERGENCY SORTIE TASK ORGANIZATION
- CTF 183 290119Z FEB TF 183 OPGEN 08-001
 - Sortie Criteria (Destructive Winds, Heavy Seas & Storm Surge)
 - Sortie Task Unit Commanders designate AREC, HEC & SAR coordinator, ready tow ship & aircraft prepared to support SAR
 - Attainment Reports within 6-hours of Sortie Condition Order
- CTG 183.1 291912Z FEB TG 183.1 OPTASK COMMS
 - Channels 13/16, LP154A, Harbor Common 385.6M
 - LP154B, Heavy Weather Common 352.55M
 - TA200A, Fleet Tactical-Warning 277.8M
 - TA200B, C2F Secure / NAVY RED 336.8M



Aircraft Evacuation (HURREVAC)



HURREVAC CONOPS (Per CNAL/CNATRA Instructions)

- Preparations tied to Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness
- Aircraft out or hangared 12 hrs prior to onset of destructive winds

HURREVAC Criteria (Per CNAL/CNATRA Instructions)

- Forecast winds > 50 kts (CNAL)
- Forecast hurricane winds (CNATRA)
- IAW Base instruction (CNARF)



QUESTIONS?

